THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.
TERMS OF THE PAPER.
$2 a Year, in Advance.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 YEAR.
One square, . .	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares, . .	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares, .	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16:15tf

DR. H. KELLY

Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.

HAVING located myself in the Town of Taylorsville, I offer my *Professional Services* to the surrounding public.

T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.
January 27, '60 8:1y

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

WM. C. LORD,
Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, N. C.

WILL Practice and make prompt collections in Rowan, Stanly, Iredell and Catawba Counties. Office in the corner of Cowan's Building opposite the Book Store.
June 22, '60. 29:tf

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 St. Louis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—47:tf

Mrs. J. A. Vannoy,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,
Statesville, N. C.
Receives monthly the French, English and American Fashions. 33:60:1y

J. SHELLY,
MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FINE SHOES,
BOOTS & GAITERS,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.
Which he sells at Wholesale
Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. mr15'60:15:1y

F. SCARR,
Druggist & Apothecary
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, &C.,
AT WHOLESALE.
See advertisement in another place.
August 10, 1860. 1y

HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS
MEDICINES,
And Chemicals,
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the
CHARLOTTE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire**, on the principles of the Company.
The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.
E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

CARRIAGE MAKING.
J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared
To Do All Kinds of Work
formerly done at the Establishment. All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.
Feb. 27. 13-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.---I take this method of informing all requiring Literary aid, that I will be pleased to revise MSS. and prepare it for publication, and will write Essays, Tales, Sketches, Lines for Albums, Obituaries, poems on every subject, and Letters. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address
WILLIE WARE,
Aug. 31, 1860. 39:tf. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Poetry.

For the IREDELL EXPRESS.

To Linnette.

I, too, have heard the Siren tongue,
When first arose my young life's sun,
And o'er me threw a bright festoon,
As lovely as Hesperian bloom;
My heart the minstrelsy revered,
And worshipped in the fanes it reared;
And when some idol hope decayed
A loftier height I still surveyed;
And with Icarian wings would flee
And rise to launch but in the sea;
But there each bubble soon would die,
Nor leave a trace to tell me why
The dearest hopes but brightest seem,
To wither as a passive dream—
To flee as did fair Euridice,
When Orpheus thought to claim her his,
Like him I too the shadow clasp,
And then depart bereaved at last,
E'en when fruition's sigem appears,
And calms within my doubtful fears.
Alas! 'tis but replete with woe,
And every day hath taught me so.
But man! poor weak and feeble man,
But lives his future course to scan;
And from that path he tears each thorn,
And every care is laughed to scorn;
While there he paints the rainbow hue,
Too bright perchance for mortal true;
And then the myrtle and the rose,
Around his sable brow he throws:
And e'en within his chair of state,
He still drinks in—insatiate,
The music of the trump of fame,
That thro' the earth echoes his name,—
'Tis not enough, he still would be
Revered by all posterity,
At last he dies—the drama ends
And o'er him bend a few sad friends,
Then fleeting years glide swiftly on,
He sleeps as one that ne'er was born;
Behind oblivion's mystic veil,
Then too let me my Muse invoke,
To cease with Fancy's dreams to cope,
And soar amid the quiet throng,
Shut out from vague Ambition's song
And skilled by what the past has taught,
Indulge henceforth in humble thought:
And should'st thou from these things exempt,
Another lofty flight attempt,
May some decaying hope of yore,
Replume thy wings to earth one more;
To dwell within thy Texan home,
Where many a joyous hour has flown;
And there indulge thy wonted strain
In picturing some angelic swain
The heiress of that humble hearth,
And image of my doting heart.
But lest right here, from earth you soar,
I'll check my strain and write no more.

Dorchester, Oct. TEXAS.

Social Circle.

To the "Social Circle."

Dear Circle:—I hate apologies, but in order to maintain my seat as one of the dear Circle, I must try and excuse myself, or rather ask you to excuse my delay. A great change has taken place in regard to myself, since I last talked with you; but this, perhaps, you already know. So forgive me. I took an humble seat, even at your feet, and am not expected to say much.

A school girl again! I, who have since last May, been considered a young lady, to become a student of Dictionaries and Spelling-books! How ridiculous. But it is even so. Perhaps you will exclude me altogether and say: 'We do not want any school-girl's nonsense in our Circle. Wait until you are done going to school, and begin to go out into society, and then we shall be glad to have your company." But I hardly think the *social* part of the Circle will do such a thing. Yes here I am, poring over 'books, maps and slates,' and trying to get some sense beat into my head. I have been induced to leave my 'Country Home' and all its enjoyments to come here, to turn to study! study! study!

This is a very nice place indeed, and some very nice people live here too. Now you know school girls always have somebody or something they call their 'sweetheart.' I shouldn't think you would object to a description of my 'love ot a beaux.' Well he is a very handsome German; with black hair, and cool black eyes, and oh, my! such a 'love of a moustahee,' with a shoe last in his hand, and an awl over his ear; altogether, he wears a very dignified look, a look of self-importance. Don't you think him handsome? But as there is no probability of you ever seeing him, I will not worry you on that subject.

We have a large school, and I think if war don't come, we will have quite a nice time at our Examination and Concert, the 16th and 18th of December. We have two Literary Societies; and are going to read a paper, written by each of the Societies. Oh my! I have one to read.

We have no churches, but have regular Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist preaching in the chapel at the Seminary. Preparations are being made for building a church for each denomination. There are three dry-goods stores, and I can't begin to tell how many shoe-shops in town. If the place improves next year as it has the past, it will be a second Lynn.

I have not seen the dear Express since I have been here, (three weeks.) I should like to have it introduced into this part of our State.

Now let me ask you one thing. Do you think there is going to be war? If there is, I am going to take my pretty, little sweetheart and go to Europe, or get behind the door, or some other safe place.

It is getting late, and I must study some more to-night, so I will just stop, by laying aside my pen and saying: Goodnight, dear Circle. Yours Truly.

MILDRED.

Grove Seminary, Nov. 1860.

Conservative Men at the North.

The Richmond Dispatch refers to the vote given *against* Lincoln in the northern States, and says that regard should be had to it, and to the conservative men who constitute large minorities in every black republican State, who have struggled with unfaltering constancy against the baleful power of the party which hangs like a cloud over the fate of the nation.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Southern Field and Fireside.]

LOVE,—A REMINISCENCE.

BY MARY E. BRYAN.

Everywhere, in my wanderings, I sought to find the love of which poets had told me in their impassioned verse—the love I had imagined in my girlhood, when the days and nights were full of rich, sweet dreams that all sang of the future—the love which Paul has pictured as "suffering and enduring long," and "seeking not its own"; asking no reward; untainted by passion and full of delicate reverence; requiring no hope to feed upon, but burning, like the fixed stars, by its own steadfast light, unalterably and forever, as long as the soul shall last.

Such was the love, which to me seemed of all beauty and poetry—worthy to live in heaven. But I sought it in vain. Often, I heard of love, but when analyzed, its beauty vanished, as the brightness of the diamond before the battery's searching flame. I found the alloys of passion and selfishness mingled with it all—miserable passion and selfishness, which men share in common with the brutes around them! Was there then nothing more spiritual in love? No love of the soul—unmixed with grossness and sensuality? A love that could worship its idol afar off; that would place it on so high a pedestal of reverence, that Passion could never touch it with her fleshly hand. I knew that, from the necessities of our present humanity, such love could not be universal, but might there not be *some* rare peculiar souls set apart to enshrine it? I saw forms of such loveliness, —mildly splendid as the star of evening, with such nobleness of features; such softness of colouring; such grace of movement, that they seemed fit shrines for my ideal love; but the inner corresponded not with the outer form.

I turned to women, for their eyes were purer, their brows calmer, than those of men; and, in the hidden paths they trod, they learned such lessons of patience, and silent resignation, and forbearing tenderness, that perchance their natures had been purified and etherialized by the ordeal, and made capable of that love which haunted me like the perfume of a wild violet, which itself cannot be seen. And I found, indeed, that there were women, who had this high ideal of love implanted in their souls, but they would not prove true to it. They were not strong and brave enough to keep their hearts, like the crystal vase of a temple, consecrated to the wine of heaven alone. They took Passion's hot hand, regardless of the pleading in Love's sweet eyes. Or they sold their ideal for policy's sake—bartered it for wealth, for slothful ease, for position, or for the sake of conformity to the usages of society.

I found not the love I sought. Then I despaired. It is not a human plant I said. It is like the wondrous bird that is fabled to float always in the air, and never to touch the earth, not even to alight upon roses and lilies. So this beautiful Love floats only in the pure ether of the poet's dream.

But, one day, I sat among the low limbs of a thick-leaved juniper tree, and saw a lady walking slowly along the lane—a lady, pale and plain, save for the sweet light in her eyes and the gentle look about her mouth. As she walked, she dropped a rose from her light hair, but she did not stoop to replace it. She went on, down the hill, with thoughtful steps and eyes that sought the ground. As she passed from sight, a sun-burnt youth—scarcely more than a boy—in the coarse dress of a peasant, sprang over the fence, took up the rose, and kissed it, and put it in his bosom. It was not done passionately, but with reverent tenderness—with something of the feeling with which the kneeling Mary kissed her Saviour's feet.

Afterwards, I came to know the lady, and in a little while we grew to be friends. She had nothing beautiful about her except her soul—which, shining sometimes through her pale eyes, gave them a beauty independent of colouring or shape. I questioned her about the boy—not in such way as to betray his secret—and found that she knew little about him. She had met him occasionally in her charitable visits among the poor. Several times she had seen him at his mother's house, when she had been ill so long, and she had sometimes spoken to him. That was all she remembered.

She loved flowers—wild flowers—that owed not their blossoming to the care of man—wild roses, and convolvulus, sweet azaleas, and the golden jessamine, whose hue was a shade or two darker than her moonlight-coloured hair. She was too weak and delicate to seek them in the woods and upon their native hills, but there was no need of this. Every morning upon the low post of the outer gate, was found a boquet of wild flowers, in all the freshness of their dew and the gracefulness of their foliage. Early as she might rise, the flowers were there to greet her. Who placed them there, she could not tell, and I kept the secret safely, for already she was a betrothed bride, and, had she been free, knowledge of her patrician training and her pride of family would have sealed my lips.

She married; not, I think, from passion, or love, or yet worldly policy, but because it was customary to marry and was expected of her by her circle of friends, and because she knew not how else to fill a purpose in life. She did not inquire too deeply into the motives of him who took her for his wife; whether it was for her wealth that he wooed her, or for love of her fragile self, that was not lovable, save to one, who could appreciate the delicate beauty of her heart and mind.

She was more weak and fragile still, after her marriage. She never followed her thoughts out to the green woods, where she loved to wander, but the flowers still came, and in autumn a branch golden or crimson hawes occasionally, or a wreath of bright-coloured autumn leaves.

This I learned from her for I was away, and when returned she laid in my arms a little baby, with her eyes and smile. And she herself was dying, fading slowly like the waning moon, and looking as though she needed to be but one shade paler to be wrapped in her willing sheet.

One day I took the baby and its nurse to walk with me, and while I stood on the hill watching the sunset bathe golden the sea of forest green beneath, the nurse went down to the field on the other side where two men were resting; and one of these, she said, asked to see the child, and reached for it across the hedge, and kissed it. And then he had sat down with it in the corner of the fence, and when he rose and gave it back to her without a veil, his face was wet with tears, and she wiped them away on his sleeve.

"To-be-sure," said the girl, "he must have lost a baby of his own, but he was so young looking, with great black eyes and a full brown, except his forehead that was white a'most as baby's."

That summer closed the life of my gentle friend. She passed away with the flowers, and will came again a year after, I found her grave. I went there alone one evening—it was not the first time I had been. It was an evening in May, but the day had been almost summery warmth and mellowness, and the sunset was solemn and splendid. As I neared the grave—my feet falling in the long church yard grass—some one started up from the rose that at its foot. Our eyes met; he was paler than when I saw him first in the hill, but the large eyes were the same, though now all red with weeping. I bowed my head reverently and passed him.

He had knelt at the *foot* of the grave, and upon the slab were lain some late purple gems and a spray of the yellow jessamine, called into blossom by the smile of the Indian summer. I sat down on the grave and wept silently and softly; not for the dead beneath, for she slept well; not for the husband already he had brought another a fairer bride to his home; but because I was touched to tears by the beauty of the love I had sought so long. I had found the gem in an unpolished casket, but not the less was its pure and holy. I cannot tell you how it moved me—this silent, unrevealed love, cherished in secret, and in all purity and reverence; unvisited by, unfed by passion, seeking only the happiness of its object and surviving after the grave had closed above her. He, upon whose bosom her head had lain, had ceased to remember her.

That true, high-hearted boy works still, with ready, toiling hands in the field by his father's side. His face was full of manliness of honest and earnest purpose, and there is a shadow in his dark eye there are none who notice it except his old mother. But I am sure he is still the rose that fell from the lap of her so hopelessly and reverently loved. I think he will keep it to his dying day.

A Cotton Confederacy—Effect on the Border Slave States.

We find in the Kanawha (Va.) Republican the following vivid sketch of the consequence likely to arise from the destruction of the Union and the formation of a Cotton Confederacy:

"But let us come a little nearer home; let us take a practical common sense view of the matter. How are we of the border to be affected by such a step? What will be the result, so far as we are concerned? In the first place, negro property—and all about this property that the whole difficulty has grown up—will disappear, for no one will risk an investment that is insecure. All the negroes that do not run off will be taken South and sold; prices ruinously low, because of the large number thus thrown into the market.—Next, we do not raise cotton, and we will be overpowered by the cotton interest, for, bear in mind that the Confederacy is to be founded on the idea that 'Cotton is King,' and we are to be made subservient to that. Again: We are as yet without manufactures, and our supplies must come from abroad.

So far, we have gone on the presumption that the Union was dissolved peaceably, but who dreams of any such thing? No one, except such a "retired philosopher" as Willoughby Newton.—The other Disunion leaders are of the same stamp. But how long would it be, if we dissolve peaceably, before we would be involved in civil war? Not thirty days. The first negro that ran off—the first difficulty that occurred between individuals on the opposite side of the Ohio river, would be magnified into national aggressions; then would come reclamation and encroachments from one side and from the other, taunts, jeers, and a thousand things to stir up ill feeling and hot blood, and immediately the whole border would be involved in strife and civil war. Bloodshed and houseburning, rapine, famine, and midnight forages would be the order of the day all along the border, and only on the border. And when this occurred, who would do the fighting? The brave sons of the soil: and who would pay the expenses? The men who did the fighting.—Who would run all the risks and get none of the profits? The men who bore the expenses. The citizens of every border county would be organized as a standing army, loaded with taxes and crushed by high prices—for they would have to buy all their supplies. And what will be all our remuneration for all this? Read it in the forsaken, pillaged homes, and smiling farms untenanted; our hills and valleys, now vocal with thrift, industry, and joyous in peace, depopulated and waste. Instead of cultivated fields, lowing herds, bleating flocks, and loaded vineyards, the wild beasts and the forests, will assert and resume their sway. Instead of the ring of the woodman's axe, the merry carol of the boy at his plow, the hammer and saw of the artisan and the mechanic, will be heard the crack of the deadly rifle, the tread of armed men, the rattle af the drum, and booming of cannon, the wail of the widow, and the cry of the orphan. And instead of the peaceful sleep of the laboring man, he will have to stand sentinel over his premises; lest his little all be destroyed, and his house burned over his wife and children. Read the history of civil war in Kansas, and say whether you can look with desire on such a future. But they say we will not suffer alone; the other side will suffer as much as we. Grant it. Does that make our position any more desirable? Not one whit; and this is but a tame picture of what Disunion will produce on our border. And when this all comes, where will your Disunion leaders be? All of them at a safe and healthy distance from the scene of turmoil and conflict which they have involved us in. They will have no fears for the contest. Though it costs the last cent in our purses, and the last drop of blood in our veins, they know it will be given, and given freely if they can only manage "to precipitate revolution." They know that with the strong arms, stalwart frames, and brave hearts of the border between them and a northern confederacy, they have nothing to fear. They know that there the fight will begin, there the fight will continue, and there the fight will end, although thereby that border will be prostrate in every interest that enhances prosperity, or aids the progress and happiness of a people.

We write these things with a solemn conviction of the dangers and difficulties into which these Disunion leaders hurry us, and we earnestly beg our leaders to ponder them in all seriousness."

What the President can do.

The Washington Star argues that the law does not authorize the government at Washington to take any official cognizance of anything whatever the Southern States may do in the way of preparation to be ready for secession from the Union in a body on the 4th of March next. President Buchanan can only lawfully act in case of the infraction of some law by some parties or State in the South.—He cannot lawfully move a finger to prevent the calling of secession conventions in the Southern States; nor, again, to prevent the election of an overwhelming majority of secessionists to those conventions. Nor can he in any way interfere with the people of the cotton States in their subsequent act of ratifying at the polls whatever those conventions may determine on against the continuance of the confederacy. Thus, it is surely competent for the cotton States to be fully prepared to set up a government of their own, wholly independent of and disconnected with the government of the United States, on the 4th of March next, without having so violated a federal law in the meanwhile, as that President Buchanan can lawfully take any official cognizance of their acts whatever.

Position of Virginia.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, the representative in Congress from the Danville, Va., district, in a speech last week declared in favor of Virginia's remaining in the Union, to act as a mediator between the general government and the seceding States. He argued that such a policy might result in securing additional guarantees from the North. The Richmond Enquirer says: "If South Carolina shall secede she will indeed return we trust, speedily to the Union—not as a 'spoilt child', &c., but in consequence of guarrantics forced from her northern aggressors, which shall secure her rights, her interests, her sovereignty, dignity and honor." The Enquirer proposes a convention in Virginia on federal relations, but advises the Southern States not to wait for Virginia.

Sleep.

What is sleep? We do not know, we can only say that it is a condition belonging to almost every animal organism, which seems naturally brought about by the activities of that organism, and which in some unexplained manner helps to reinstate the exhausted energy of brain and muscle. As to the sleep of plants, the true phenomena of sleep are restricted to the brain and higher senses; there can be no sleep where these are absent.

Certain phenomena concerning sleep have been well observed; but the organic condition, or sum of conditions, on which these depend, remains so entire a mystery, that we cannot venture on a tolerable definition of sleep. Let us be content with defining some of its leading characteristics. Look at that child; wearied with play he has thrown himself upon the ground, and resting a flushed cheek on one arm, he lies there breathing equably, with motionless limbs, eyes closed, brain shut out from lights and noises around him. If you touch his hand he withdraws it; if you tickle his cheek he will impatiently turn his head aside; but, even should he turn his whole body round, he will not, perhaps, open his eyes—will not know what it is, that molests him; he will not wake. His mind, engaged in dreams, is disengaged from external things; they may make impressions on him, excite sensations in him, but these sensations are not wrought up into knowledge. His senses are dormant, or but feebly active, and his brain is busy with dreams; his limbs motionless, his fingers relax their grasp, and the muscles of his neck no longer support his head. But the heart beats vigorously, and pumps the blood incessantly all over the body, the chest expands and contracts, the stomach and intestines digest, and all the secretions are going on. We thus perceive how superficial is the analogy of sleep and death, supposed by the ancients to be brothers, and even by moderns supposed to resemble each other so closely that death is called an eternal sleep. But, strictly speaking, there is not only no true antagonism between sleep and life, there is not even an antagonism between sleep and walking. In death *all* the activities peculiar to the vital organism cease; in sleep they *all continue*.—

of life.—*Lewes' Physiology.*

Beautiful Anecdote.

In Mr. Kilpin's school were two brothers, from eleven to twelve years old. One of these children had, after repeated admonitions, manifested a determined, obstinate and sulky resistance. Mr. Kilpin told him that the result of such conduct would be a chastisement that would not easily be forgotten. He was preparing to inflict it on the still hardened child, when his brother Paul came forward and entreated that he might bear the punishment of his brother. Mr. Kilpin remarked:

"My dear Paul, you are one of my best boys; you have never needed chastisement; your mind is tender; I could not be so unjust as to give you pain, my precious child."

The dear boy said; "I shall endure more pain to witness his disgrace and suffering than anything you can inflict on me; he is a little boy, and younger and weaker than I am. Pray, sir, take me in exchange for my poor brother."

"Well, James, what say you to this noble offer of Paul's."

He looked at his brother, but made no reply. Mr. K. stood silent. Paul still entreated for the punishment, that it might be finished, and wept. Mr. K. said:

"Did you ever hear of any who bore insults and stripes to shield offenders, Paul."

"O, yes sir, the Lord Jesus Christ gave his back to the smiters for us poor sinners, and by his stripes we are healed and pardoned. O, sir, pardon James for my sake, and let me endure the pain. I can bear it better than he."

"But your brother does not seek pardon for himself; why should you feel this anxiety, Paul? Does he not deserve correction?

"O, yes, sir; he has broken the laws of the school after repeated warnings; you have said he must suffer; therefore, as I knew you would not speak an untruth, and the laws must be kept, and he is sullen and will not repent, what can be done sir? Do take me, because I am stronger than he."

The boy then threw his arms around his brother's neck, and wetted his sulky, hardened face with tears of tenderness. This was rather more than poor James could stand firmly. His tears began to flow, and his heart melted; he sought for forgiveness, and embraced his brother. Mr. K. clasped both in his arms, and prayed for a blessing on them from Him of whom it is said—"He was wounded for our transgressions."

The New York Tribune announces the approaching marriage of Mayor Wood to a young lady of that city, and that he has purchased a house in Fifth avenue, on the same block with Mr. George Law, for which he paid $35,000, and will expend a large additional sum in furnishing it.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: Elected by the universal suffrages of a free people, you have assembled at the time appointed by law, to consult together for the common good, and to adopt such measures as may be demanded by the public welfare.

Although your session opens amid political embarrassments in our Federal affairs, of a character calculated to excite in every patriotic mind, painful apprehensions for the maintainance of existing political relations with our Confederate States, yet we are surrounded here at home with such evidences of happiness and prosperity as to impress us with a deep sense of our many obligations to the Supreme Being who has graciously directed our councils in the past and upon whom must be our chief reliance for a safe deliverance from the evils that threaten the future of our country.

Within the political period embracing the past two years, our people have been signally blessed with physical health; the returns of agriculture, though somewhat diminished by the blighting influences of a drought that widely pervaded the country during the past season, have been such as to afford a reasonable reward to the labors of the husbandman; the increased yield of our mines furnishes gratifying evidence of the growing importance of that interesting branch of industry; the products of mechanical and manufacturing pursuits have steadily increased in amount and improved in quality; commerce has prospered, and the advantages of education have been more widely extended than heretofore, exhibiting as ever the natural result of social development and moral elevation.

The moral and material progress thus materially evidenced, may be traced for a cause, directly and unerringly to the great system of Internal Improvements that has, for the past ten years, been prosecuted under the patronage of the State.

Our public works have steadily advanced from their beginning point on the Atlantic Ocean far into the interior of the country, stimulating as they progress every department of industry, facilitating transportation, and opening sources of public wealth that have heretofore slumbered, and otherwise would have continued to slumber in their natural barrenness.

Guided by the example of my predecessors, I will proceed to lay before you the operations of the Government for the political period designated, and respectfully to suggest the adoption of such measures as, to me, the public interests may seem to require. More detailed statements than will be compatible with the nature of this communication will be furnished by the heads of the several departments in their regular biennial reports.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

During the present year, the question of taxation, and the principles upon which the taxes should be imposed, have occupied to a very considerable extent, the attention of the people. Propositions have been presented, in the public discussions of the day, favoring the mode of taxing property according to value; in some instances with a limited power in the Legislature of discrimination, and in others, without the power of discriminating either "in favor of, or against any particular class of persons or any particular species of property." All of these propositions involve, as an incident, such an alteration of the Constitution of the State, as to require of the Legislature to tax slaves according to value, instead of by enumeration, as at present.

The principle of taxing property according to value, may, certainly, be introduced with advantage, to a limited extent, in every revenue system; and could we imagine a condition of society where the circumstances of men and their mode of life were the same, and the property owned by them of a like nature and kind, it might be introduced generally, with equality and justice. But it is apprehended that such a state of society will not be found anywhere to exist, and certainly not in North Carolina.

The kind of property owned by our people, and the uses to which applied, are widely variant in their character. So, too, with their mode of life, their occupations and pursuits. Some own property of a useful and necessary kind, and which tends, in its use, to increase the public wealth and the general comforts of life; others such as is not necessary, and which, in its employments, fosters the growth of luxury, ministers merely to the pleasures, and, too often, to the vicious propensities of our nature.

Now, to act upon the general principle of taxing all property a uniform percentage upon the value, without regard to its character or kind, and the uses to which it may be applied, whether it be employed in creating and multiplying the means of human existence, or in the wasting of life and the enervation of the vital powers of man, by cherishing luxurious indulgencies, whether in the encouragement

of that honest industry that strengthens both body and mind, or the growth of vice and idleness, that weaken both, is, to my mind, to violate the plainest principles of political economy, to disregard the intelligent experience of mankind, and to sacrifice the best interests of society to the delusive teachings of a fale philosophy.

It is claimed for this plan of taxation that it involves a principle of equality. It certainly does, and therein lies the argument against it. It would treat as equal those things which, in themselves, are not equal, and which the public welfare requires should not be treated with equal favor by the government. It would impose an equal tax on a given amount invested by the merchant in sugar and coffee, which are among the necessaries of life, and the same amount invested by the retailer of ardent spirits, in the merchandise pertaining to his vocation, an equal tax upon books of useful instruction, and others of like value, that tend to the cultivation of a vitiated taste; in fine, it would obliterate the ordinary distinctions between virtue and vice, which a moral people should keep constantly in view, in every branch of legislation.

It is said, however, by some of the advocates of this plan, that property, when employed in a way to lead to vice and idleness, should be taxed at a higher rate than when otherwise used, and that this may be done by requiring persons thus employing it, to pay a tax for the license, or the privilege of so using their property.

This, certainly, would be an ingenious mode of escaping from some of the evil consequences of a practical application of this principle, and carries with it the admission, that it is not a principle that will admit of a general, but only a limited and qualified employment.

A further examination of the subject, will discover still other considerations that will require a departure from this principle.

According to our present revenue law, most of the banking capital bears a tax of 75 cents on the share of $100, in addition to an amount paid upon the profits of banking, equal to the tax upon the profits of money loaned at interest. The business of banking, as is well known, usually yields, with us, a clear profit of from eight to twelve per cent. annually, while persons having money at interest are prohibited, by law, from receiving more than six per cent.

Now, here is an instance of a discrimination between property employed in different ways, which, it is believed, will generally be conceded to be just. It is a distinction founded on the fact that, though both modes of employment may be equally useful to the public, the one yields a larger profit than the other, and consequently, is capable of bearing a heavier tax.

A discrimination should be made, it is submitted, between the different kinds of property, with reference to their relative advantages to the public at large. For instance, by our revenue law, a tax of one dollar, on the hundred dollars value, is imposed upon pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate, jewelry and luxuries of the like kind; while a tax of but twenty cents, is imposed on a hundred dollars worth of land. And this, because of the fact, that the one is a mere luxury, while the other is necessary; the one diminishes the public wealth, the other increases it. Yet, the principle of *ad valorem* taxation, would make no distinction between them, but place an equal amount of taxes upon equal values of each. And, shall it be said, that land, upon which human habitations are built and bread is made for the sustenance of life, and from the productions of which commerce and manufactures, and indeed all the occupations of men, derive vitality and support, shall be placed upon a footing of equality, as regards taxation with pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate, and the like articles of property that minister merely to our luxurious tastes, and withdraw from useful employments, the amount of capital invested in them?

There are still other considerations that should be kept in view, in the shaping of a proper system of revenue, wholly inconsistent with the idea of making no discrimination between different kinds of property.

A very considerable number of our citizens, make no surplus from the employment of their property, beyond the bare support of their families, and a law that would impose a tax upon every article of property without distinction, would have the effect to deprive them of some of the prime necessaries of life. The interests of the people of this State require, in my opinion, that many articles of property should be entirely exempt from taxation.

Thus far, the principle upon which it is proposed to collect the revenues of the State has been considered with reference to its application to the various objects of property, and the different modes of their employment. It is proposed now, to consider the rule as applicable to persons in their several occupations requiring the employment of the mental and physical powers alone.

The proposition, that in the collection of revenue, it is unjust and inexpedient 'to discriminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons,' it is submitted, will be found equally as fallacious, as that which would forbid a discrimination between the different kinds of property.

The injustice and inexpediency of such a rule, cannot be more clearly illustrated, than by citing an instance of its application in our present revenue law. One of the provisions of that law, imposes a tax of one per cent. on the income from the various learned professions, the salaries of State and County officers, of the officers of corporations and individual employments, when the amount received by any one person exceeds $500.

Here, there is no discrimination made between the lawyer and the mechanic, the physician and the overseer, the State or the county officer, whose labor is performed within doors, and the Railroad engineer, who, in conducting the locomotive, is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the many dangers incident to his profession; they are all treated alike under this rule of equal taxation.

Such a rule, I maintain, is erroneous in its application to persons; that it is eminently just and proper in the imposition of taxes to discriminate in favor of particular classes of persons engaged in certain pursuits. While I regard it as altogether proper, to impose a tax upon the income of persons engaged in many of the learned professions; upon salaried officers of the State and counties, and of some corporations, I consider it as inexpedient to impose any tax at all upon the mechanical and like employments, for the reason that, the former are capable of bearing a tax, while the latter are not, in consequence of the fact, that such employments are, as yet, in their infancy with us, and usually yield but little more than a bare support for the persons engaged in them. They are rather the proper objects of the fostering care and protection of the government than fit subjects of taxation.

In the collection of revenue from the proceeds of individual occupations, especial regard should be had, 1st, to the lucrative character of the employments; 2nd, the comparative ease and freedom from risk with which the labor pertaining to them is performed; 3rd, their relative advantages to the public at large, and consequent claim upon the government for protection and discriminations should be made, for or against the particular classes as these considerations may indicate.

It were difficult indeed, to lay down any general rule of taxation suitable to every condition of society, and adapted to the ever changing circumstances of people. However this may be, it is confidently believed, that upon a full consideration of the subject, it will clearly appear that, a general and unqualified system of *ad valorem* taxation, is not adapted to the condition of our people. In which event, there would be no necessity for an amendment of the constitution to produce conformity to such a system.

It will be borne in mind, that there is, in the constitution, no limitation upon the power of the Legislature to increase or reduce the taxes upon slave property, whenever the one or the other may become necessary to produce a just relation between the amount of taxes collected from that and other kinds of property. The limitation consists in requiring a uniformity of the poll tax upon white persons and slaves, white *males* only between the ages of 21 and 45 years, and *all* slaves, between the ages of 12 and 50 years, being subject to such a tax.

Whether this provision be a just one or not, can in no way be more satisfactorily determined, than by a consideration of its practical operation. The slaves of the State, according to an estimate made from the late census, may be rated at 315,000 in number. While the white population numbers some 800,000. The amount of taxes collected from the former, as appears from the Comptroller's books, is $127,662, and from the latter $53,332, for the present year. These sums, when apportioned among our entire population of each, would allow 40 cents for every slave and 6⅔ cents for each white person.

Now, when the advantages derived from the Government, by the various classes of our citizens be considered, it is submitted that the provisions of our Constitution referred to, is, in its practical operation, as above illustrated, substantially just towards all.

It is not, however, as a financial, but as a social question, that this proposition of amendment assumes its chief importance.

The entire exports of the surplus products of North Carolina amount, in value, as far as a careful enquiry enables me to determine to $12,000,000 annually, of which $11,000,000, at the least, may be stated as resulting directly and immediately from slave labor. This being taken as correct, it appears that our whole social fabric is based upon and sustained by slave labor. There is scarcely an occupation of our people, whether mechanical, manufacturing, mercantile or professional, that does not mainly depend on it for a support.—Without it not a rail road could be built, and of those already constructed there would not exist the means of preventing their going to decay. Upon this labor rests the public credit, and without it the State could not procure a dollar in the market, though for the most useful purposes, because she would be wholly unable to pay the interest on the public debt already contracted. In a word, the social and material prosperity of our people, and their means of living, greatly depend upon this species of labor. Its loss, with us, could never be fully supplied; for the most productive portion of our territory would not and could not be cultivated by the white race.

In view of these facts, it is clearly the part of a prudent legislation to avoid, carefully, every measure that would tend to the expulsion of this species of labor from the State. Already there exists a heavy drain upon it, in consequence of the greater profits resulting from its employment in the more Southern States.

That the repeal of the clause of the Constitution in question, and the consequences that would inevitably follow from that act, would add another and a powerful influence to those already existing to expel slaves from the State, does not, to my mind, admit of a doubt.

Furthermore, the Constitution as it exists is consistent with itself. All free men have the right of voting for members of both branches of the Legislature, and all are required to pay a poll tax toward the support of the Government. Were this tax repealed, there would exist that anomaly in free Government of the power of imposing taxes resting with one portion of our people, while the duty of paying them would remain to the other. Consider from this point of view this feature of our Constitution, which is sought to be abrogated, affords a highly useful protection to all kinds of property of whatever nature.

Before concluding this subject, I would respectfully suggest a revision of our revenue law, with a view to its amendment in such particulars as the public interests may require. I would especially recommend an amendment of the clause imposing a tax upon incomes and salaries, upon the principle heretofore indicated.

It is believed that the condition of the public finances will admit of a reduction of the tax upon land, from twenty to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars value. Such a reduction I deem necessary to the establishing of a just relation between the land tax and that imposed upon other property of a like kind.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

I would that I could, consistently with a due regard to the public interests, conclude this communication with a reference simply to our domestic affairs. It is impossible however, to close the eye to the perilous condition of the confederacy, growing out of the agitation that has for many years been kept up against the institution of African Slavery as existing in the South.

The Republic has at last fallen upon those evils, against which, the Father of the country so solemnly warned us in his parting advice;—it is distinctly and widely divided by "parties founded upon geographical discriminations."

The great body of the people of the Northern and Southern States entertain diametrically opposite opinions upon the subject of African Slavery: the former, that is a social and political evil and a sin; the latter, that it is a system of labor eminently well adapted to our climate and soil, right and proper within itself, and that so far from being a sin, its establishment among us in one of the Providences of God for civilizing and Christianizing the benighted race.

Were these sentiments entertained as abstract opinions merely, they would occasion but little disturbance to the government. It is far otherwise, however. This sentiment, with the people of the North, has assumed the form of a bold and aggressive fanaticism, that seeks the annihilation of slavery in the South at all hazards, and regardless of consequences.—That such is its aim, the object and the end of its daily and hourly labors, can no longer be the subject of a doubt.

Impelled by this spirit, the Northern States have violated our rights to an extent that would scarcely have been borne by any other people on earth. They have deprived us of our property, through lawless mobs, acting under the sanction of a high public opinion, and often, too, with the connivance of their costituted authorities. Organized societies, with them, have sent emissaries among us to incite slaves to insurrection and to bloodshed. Inflammatory publications, counselling slaves to rise against their masters have been systematically circulated throughout the South by the dominant party of the North, sanctioned and endorsed by its most influential leaders. The Legislature of a large majority of the non-slaveholding States have, by solemn enactments, openly and shamelessly annulled a provision of the Constitution of the United States, for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and have legislated directly and pointedly, with the view to prevent the owner from recovering such property.

Courts of justice among them have, upon more than one occasion, totally disregarded a law of Congress enacted to secure our rights of property, and delivered over fugitive slaves to attendant mobs, with a knowledge of their purpose to prevent their reclamation by force.

But little more than a year since, an armed organization was deliberately planned and set on foot by political societies, and men high in public confidence at the North, for the purpose of heading an insurrection of slaves against their masters.—The invaders came, and in the night time, fell upon a weak and unsuspecting community, and murdered peaceable and unarmed citizens.

When captured and executed for their treason and murder, they were lamented by the great body of the people of the North, as though they had fallen in the performance of some meritorious public service. It may be doubted whether history furnishes another instance among a civilized people where treason and murder have been so sympathized with and applauded. Since which time, men most prominent in these demonstrations have been elevated to the highest offices of State, thus evidencing the deep and pervading sentiment of hostility in the North towards the institutions and the people of the South.

Such of the invaders as escaped were harbored in the non-slaveholding States and upon demand made, according to the forms of the constitution, the executives of two of those States Ohio and Iowa, pointedly refused to perform their sworn constitutional obligations by surrendering them to the justice they had fled.

Enormities like these could not have been perpetrated towards the people of any foreign nation without involving the country in a war. Indeed, it is now but too manifest that the people of the Southern States have not in this confederacy that protection for their property which the subjects of Great Britain, France or any other foreign country can claim and enforce against us. Should the subjects of any foreign government be despoiled of their property by the people of Massachusetts or any other non-slaveholding State, restitution and indemnity would be made by our government, upon demand, or refusals and war against the United States would enforce indemnity. But should the people of Massachusetts forcibly deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property, he would have no such remedy, and indeed no remedy at all since the Constitution which provides for such cases has been wholly annulled by the State of Massachusetts.

The forbearance with which the South has borne these indignities and wrongs, has utterly failed to secure a corresponding forbearance upon the part of our aggressors. The spirit of fanaticism by which they are influenced, growing bolder by its lawless riot and unobstructed indulgence, has at last so far united the Northern masses, as to enable them to seize upon the general government with all its power of purse and sword. Two persons have been elected respectively to the offices of President and Vice-President, exclusively by the people of one section of the country, upon a principle hostile to the institutions and domestic policy of the other. Neither of them received an electoral vote in all the fifteen Southern States, and neither could have uttered, in many of them, the political sentiments upon which they are elevated to power, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the local criminal laws. A clearer case of a foreign domination as to us could not well be presented, and that it will be a hostile domination, past occurrences and the circumstances under which they have been elected, forbid us to doubt. That any people, having a due appreciation of the principles of liberty, could long submit to such a domination, it is impossible to suppose.

They now tell us that this election has been conducted according to the forms of the Constitution, and that, therefore, the people of the South should take no exception to the fact. They who themselves have utterly refused to be bound by that Constitution, now hold it up to us as a bond to secure us from defending our property and lives against their oppressions.

It is true Abraham Lincoln is elected President, according to the forms of the Constitution; it is equally true that George the Third was the rightful occupant of the British Throne, yet our fathers admitted not to his authority. They rebelled not against the man, not because of any defect of his title to the crown, but against the more substantial fact,—the tyranny of his Ministers and Parliament. That power 'behind the throne,' and which in the name of the throne attempted to deprive them of their liberties, is the one with which they grappled. So it is with us. It is not the man, Abraham Lincoln, that we regard, but the power that elevates him to office and which will naturally maintain a controlling influence in his Administration. And can it reasonably be expected that men will have totally disregarded their constitutional obligations and proved so dangerous in the administration of their State Governments, will learn moderation by this new gratification of their lust of power and dominion?

When it is considered that the sentiment of hostility to African slavery is deeply fixed in the minds of the Northern people—that for twenty-five years it has formed a part of their education,—been inculcated in the family circle, and taught to them from the Pulpit, as a leading principle of their religion, together with the duty of its practical enforcement 'everywhere and on every occasion,' it must be confessed that there exists but little ground upon which to rest a hope that our rights will be secured to us by the General Government administered at their hands.

The condition of public affairs, as was to have been expected, threatens the most deplorable consequences to the Confederacy. Already, it is rendered more than probable, that several of the Southern States, in the exercise of the natural rights of nations, will separate from the Federal Union, before the termination of your present Session. Such an occurrence would present a grave state of facts, commanding your most serious and solemn deliberation.

It cannot for a moment be supposed that we could submit to have the policy of the Abolition party, upon which their candidate for the Presidency has been elected carried out in his Administration, as it would result in the destruction of our property, and the placing of the lives of our people in daily peril, and even though this should not be immediately attempted, yet, an effort to employ the military power of the General Government against one of the Southern State, would present an emergency demanding prompt and decided action on our part. It can but be manifest that a blow thus aimed at one of the Southern States would involve the whole country in a civil war, the destructive consequences of which to us, could only be controlled by our ability to resist the force engaged in waging it.

The civilization of the age, surely, ought to be a sufficient guarantee for the prevention of so great a calamity as internecine war, even though amid politics charges of the magnitude of those going on around us. But, should the incoming Administration be guilty of the folly and the wickedness of drawing the sword against any Southern State, whose people may choose to seek its protection out of the Federal Union which is denied to them in it, then we of North Carolina, would owe it to ourselves,—to the liberties we have inherited from our fathers,—to the peace of our homes and families, dearer to us than all governments, to resist it to the last extremity.

Ours is a government of public opinion and not of force; and the employment of military force to control the popular will, would, if successful, result in a galling and inexorable despotism.

The prevention, then, of civil war, and the preservation of peace amongst us, are the great objects which North Carolina should resolve upon securing, whatever changes the Government may undergo.

In view of the perilous condition of the country, it is, in my opinion, becoming and proper that we should have some consultation with those States identified with us in interest and in the wrongs we have suffered; and especially those lying immediately adjacent to us. As any action of ours would, of necessity, materially affect them, it would be but consistent with the amicable relations that have ever existed between us, to invite them to a consultation upon a question that so deeply affects us all. From a calm and deliberate consideration of the best mode of avoiding a common danger, much good might result and no evil could.

In thus proceeding, we would show to the world a disposition to exhaust every peaceable remedy for the solution of our difficulties, and a firm determination to maintain our rights, "in the Union if possible and out of it if necessary?"

Such a step, too, would be but a becoming march of respect to that considerable portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States, who have ever been disposed to acknowledge as equals in the Union, and who have on many occasions gallantly struggled to secure our Constitutional rights.

I therefore respectfully recommend that you invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation with us upon the present condition of the country. Should such a conference be found impracticable, then I would recommend the sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States with the view of securing concert of action.

I also think that the public safety requires a recurrence to our own people for an expression of their opinion. The will of the people once expressed will be a law of action with all, and secure that unanimity so necessary in an emergency like the present.

I therefore recommend that a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated.

The subject of our military defences will require your early attention. I would recommend a thorough reorganization of the militia and the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years. With such a regulation our muster roll would contain near a hundred and ten thousand men.

I would also recommend the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped.

That your proceedings may be conducted in a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and that they will redound to the honor and welfare of North Carolina and our common country, is my fervent desire.

Concluded in our next.

IREDELL EXPRESS

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

Our Terms.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following TERMS, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly

1 copy one year, if paid in advance,	$2 00;
If paid within 3 months,	2 25;
If paid within 6 months,	2 50;
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Governor's Message.

We lay before our readers this week, the more important part of Gov. Ellis' Message to the Legislature of North Carolina, and will submit the remainder next week. The Message represents the State to be in a prosperous condition, and the people contented and happy, comparatively. This says the message is owing, chiefly, to the system of railroad improvements, which, mapping the State, have developed its resources and opened outlets for the products of the interior to the best markets. This is bestowing a high compliment, unintentionally, to the sagacity of the Whig party who projected and put into practical operation the rail-road system of the State. We are pleased to know that Gov. Ellis, no longer invokes "lungs of iron and a throat of steel, to proclaim to the people the evils of internal improvements." The railroad system was not only projected by the Whigs, but the capital of Whigs, and the taxes Whigs have paid, have afforded the chief means of building these roads: nevertheless, the management of these roads has gone into the hands of locofocos. The more important part of the message, perhaps, pertains to Federal relations. The Governor recommends the arming and equipping of a number of Volunteer companies, but is silent as to how the means shall be provided to do it; leaving the inference that men, who volunteer to serve the State, must arm and equip themselves. This recommendation is the more remarkable, inasmuch, as the Governor ignores *ad valorem* or the taxing of negroes as property, about whom all the turmoil which threatens to dissolve the Union and plunge the country into civil war, has had its origin—the *nigger*. He likewise, recommends a re-organization of the militia, and the enrolling of every man able to bear arms, between the ages of 18 and 45, to defend the institution of the South; which must incur a heavy expense to the tax payer, who may or may not have an interest in the institution, to say nothing of time spent in attending drill, &c. And yet, the Governor is opposed to taxing the *nigger!* and compelling *him* to pay *his* share for the protection, which the Governor would compel even a *non*-slaveholder to afford him! One might reasonably suppose, that in this time, even Gov. Ellis would be persuaded to renounce the *notion which Abolitionists cherish*, that negroes are persons and not property. The idea with the Governor seems to be this—white people shall pay all the taxes—shall do all the fighting, equally, whether they own a slave or not. So set is he in his views upon this subject, that we verily believe, he would oppose a voluntary contribution from a *slave owner* towards a fund to arm and equip the State. If his speeches last summer, and his message, do not tend to that, they are meaningless. While the policy which the Governor recommends, if carried out, must materially increase the public expenditures, he makes no recommendation as to the means for raising supplies—well knowing as he must, that every article but negroes, is now taxed to the utmost tension, and that the people fairly groan under the burden of their taxes. With a certainty, that the public expenditures will increase by arming the State, and the additional calls which will necessarily be made upon the public treasury for other purposes, how is it possible that the land-tax can be reduced, as the message recommends, unless other items can be found and taxed? If the Governor or any of his friends, can accomplish his recommendation in the manner he suggests, by taxing luxuries and immoralities, and reduce the tax upon land, we shall rejoice; but we incline to the opinion that, it cannot be accomplished.

Every man in the State will, no doubt, subscribe to the recommendation of building up and supporting Southern Manufactures, and developing the resources of the State in every way practicable, by works of internal improvement and other means.

Suspension of Specie Payments.

The Banks of many other States having suspended specie payments, it is more than probable, that the Banks of North Carolina, will do likewise. If so, we think the Legislature of our State should enact a law, prohibiting the sale of property for specie, so long as the Banks remain suspended. It is a protection which the debtor will require to save him from the rapacity of foreign or other creditors, at a time like the present. This is a protection due the citizens of the State, and cannot be too early acted on.

Stopping the Supplies.

Some of our provision men were notified from St. Louis yesterday, says the Macon *Telegraph*, of the 21st, that no more credit would be extended to Georgia customers for grain or provisions. The reason assigned was that Georgia was going so far out of the Union that remittances might never reach St. Louis from that distance. That is right. Put us all on the cash system, gentlemen, and it is the only thing needed to fill our pockets. A planting country has no business with credit, and planters stand very much in their own light when they ask it.

Pardoned.

Norment, who was found guilty and sentenced to be hung at the late term of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, for the murder of Tittermerry, has been pardoned by Gov. Ellis.

Free Trade and Cheap Negroes.

The editor of the Fayetteville Observer was in Raleigh a few days ago, and saw a sale of slaves for cash, at the following prices:

"A negro woman, aged 40, sold for $250. A girl, who would have brought $1000 a few months ago, sold for $505!"

We have seen reports of sales of negroes in Georgia, Richmond and other places, at about the same rates. If dissolution should take place, likely negro men will not fetch $400, women much less. While land and all other kinds of property will fall in proportion. The seceding States will open the African slave-trade, countless numbers of wild barbarians will be brought over and sold in the South, to the great detriment of the owners of slaves in North Carolina, Virginia, &c. Free trade will follow—the pauper labor of Europe will supplant the industry of the white mechanics of the South, and every mill and machine-shop will have to close.—There will be no mistake in this, for it is what secessionists have contended for the last thirty years. The hard-working mechanics of the country—of the boasted South—are *nothing* in their vision,—but a *monopoly of lands—negroes*—and free trade—to them is everything.

Let the slaveholders, as well as the non-slaveholders in North Carolina, be *warned!*

Matters in Philadelphia.

Norris, our large engine builder, has just discharged all his hands, somewhere about 800, for want of business.

Conover & Bro., a large shoe house, has failed, with liabilities of $500,000. Things here are in a very gloomy condition.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

We gave the organization of the two Houses of the Legislature in last issue.

Considerable discussion as to the number of copies of the Governor's Message should be printed, took place in the Senate, on the 21st, the Governor's party desiring a large quantity, and the opposition opposing it as a useless extravagance. The former prevailed and the copies were ordered to be printed for each member, amounting to a large number in all, at a heavy cost.

Several bills have been offered by the Whigs to amend the Constitution so as to tax slaves according to value or ad valorem.

John Spelman has been elected State Printer, which amounts to dividing it with the Raleigh Press, as Spelman's office is in Salisbury.

W. A. Jenkins has been elected Attorney General of the State, over Kemp P. Battle.

The following persons have been elected Judges: M. E. Manly, a Judge of the Supreme Court. J. W. Osborne, Judge of the Sup. Court for the Sixth District.

Gov. Morehead presented a bill in the Senate for the election of Judges by the people.

Mr. Steele, a bill to bind out certain free persons of color.

Thos. Settle has been re-elected solicitor for the 4th district. Wm. Lander re-elected solicitor for the 6th district.

In the Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Ewin introduced a Bill providing for a call Convention of the people of the State to take into consideration the proper course for the State to pursue in regard to Federal Relations.—Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Avery a bill to authorize the Governor to call a Convention for the same purpose.—Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Official vote of North Carolina.

We give in our table to-day the official vote of this State for President and Vice President, as returned to the Executive Department. It will be seen that Breckinridge has carried the State over both Bell and Douglas. The Vote foots up thus:

For Breckinridge,	48,539.
For Bell,	44,990.
For Douglas,	2,701.

Breckinridge's majority over Bell is 3,549; over Douglas 45,838; and over both 848

The votes of the counties of Bladen, Madison, and Allegany, are not counted, they not having been duly returned according to law. They would have increased Breckinridge's majority to over 4,000.—[Raleigh Press.]

Threatened Rupture of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov 20. 1860.

The discussions of the question that is now agitating the whole country, and the position which the President shall take regarding it in his forthcoming message, has brought the cabinet to the verge of a break up, and it may end in that before the first Monday in December, when Congress will meet.

The President insists that the constitution of the United States establishes a government, and he, as the sworn head and executive thereof, must and will insist upon the execution of the federal laws; that the idea of peaceable secession by any State in a fallacy which he does not recognize, and must resist to the full extent of his power. In this view he is supported by Cass, Black, Toucey and Holt.

On the other hand, the Southern members of the Cabinet—Floyd, Cobb and Thompson—hold that the constitution is merely a compact which may be broken at any moment by a single State, which may wish to retire from the confederacy, by declaring its wish to do so, and that in so doing they should not be molested by the federal government.

That portion of the message treating of this question of secession is still under discussion, which will continue until a compromise is found or the Cabinet breaks up in a row. You can rely upon these facts, and that the administration is in a crisis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day, and it is understood that the President, having completed his Message, it was read at length to his Cabinet. It is very lengthy. He discusses elaborately the question at issue between the North and the South, especially secession. What position he assumes in regard to this matter I am not at present at liberty to disclose.

One of the most farcical incidents of these "sensations" days is the meeting of the Southern Medical Students in New York. These Fire-Eaters are about to "secede" from the College because Lincoln is elected President. Now, let us ask these Fire-Eating and seceding embryo Doctors, what business they had in a No

Dismal.

The Charleston "Mercury" contrasts "Northern and Southern patronage" of newspapers as follows:

"The New York Tribune, the chief organ of our Northern aggressors, has a subscription list verging on 300,000—and all paying subscribers—for the paper is sent to no one who does not pay in advance, and is stopped with the exhaustion of pre-payment. The Editor boasts that he receives a peck full of letters every morning, containing the money for subscription; and his is the success of all kindred presses at the North. How is it with Southern presses, faithful to the rights and institutions of the South? Take the Charleston Mercury, which for thirty-five years has been a prominent press in the South—what has been the fate of its Editors? The first ruined—the second barely earned a narrow subsistence—the third injured, but sold out in time—the fourth died a ruined man. The fifth is our humble selves, of whom we will say nothing. What paper at the North has brought to the public understanding, more ability, than the Charleston Mercury (we speak not of ourselves!) There have been brains and labor enough in it to have amassed a dozen fortunes. Yet, how meagre has been the patronage conferred upon it, compared with its Northern contemporaries? How many tens of thousands of dollars are now due to it, have been lost, uncollectable and unpaid. How many tens of thousands of dollars now due it—and chiefly by the very men—the planters—the slaveholders of the South—whose property and institutions—whose liberties and lives it has labored to protect."

MILEDGEVILLE, Nov. 12.—A resolution was offered in the Legislature to-day instructing the Senators and Representatives of Georgia in Congress to resist counting in the Electoral College the vote of those States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. It has been made the special order of the day for the 20th instant.

A resolution was offered, contemplating the calling of a separate Southern Convention in February at Atlanta.

York Medical College? Why did their ardent love for the South induce them to spend the cost of their education in a Southern Medical College. There is a Medical College at New Orleans, also one in Charleston, and one in Richmond, besides one in Baltimore. These Institutions all stand high in public estimation. Why do not these Fire-Eaters encourage them instead of spending their money with "the damned Yankees," as the Fire Eating phrase goes?—*Raleigh Register.*

The President's Position.

Washington, Nov. 23.

In conversation yesterday, President Buchanan took strong ground against secession. He said he could not believe that the great West would permit the mouth of the Mississippi to be held by a foreign power. South Carolina "wishes to enter into a conflict with me, and upon drawing the first drop of blood, to drag other States into the movement." The South had suffered great wrongs at the hands of the North, but the compact should not be broken without reasoning and reflection. The South should first appeal to the North for justice. "If it is denied them," then said the President, "I am with them."

The Kansas Troubles.

Washington, Nov. 23.

The people of Warsaw, Mo., have called upon the President to protect them against Montgomery, and his band of free-soil outlaws, who have threatened them with slaughter and destruction. Governor Jackson has taken private measures for the protection of the border counties. The reported burning of Fort Scott is untrue. Montgomery captured and hung five men. His atrocities have caused the greatest excitement throughout the West. If taken he will be summarily dealt with.

Montgomery declares it his purpose to carry on the war until he frees every negro in Southwestern Missouri.

MARRIED.

On the 22d Nov., by Rev. W. C. Gannon, Mr. Wm. H. Watts to Miss Bella Chipley.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL, on Thursday, the 13th day of December next, at the late residence of

COL. M. CAMPBELL, DEC.,

2 LIKELY, YOUNG NEGROES,

(Boy and Girl) belonging to the estate of Noah Cline, deceased: On a credit of Six-months, interest from date. Further terms will be made known on sale-day, by

W. F. COWAN,
De bonis non, with the will annexed.

Nov. 21st, 1860. 53-ts.

NOTICE!

The distribution Share to each district, of the money that has come into my hands for Common School purposes, is fifty dollars.

J. W. DAVIDSON, Chairman.
Nov. 21st, 1860. 53-2t.

NOTICE!

Is hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature, to amend the act incorporating the Town of Taylorsville, and enlarging the privilege and duties of the Commissioners, of said Town.

MOSES TEAGUE.
Nov. 24th, 1860 53-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joseph M. Bogle, deceased, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of

TAYLORSVILLE,
ON TUESDAY, THE
4TH DECEMBER NEXT,

(County-Court week,) a large lot of Property, consisting of the following: The Thorough Bred Stallion,

Red-Rover;
6 Fine Jacks; 8 Jennets;

All being his celebrated Old Stock. 6 or 8 head of

GOOD MULES;
EIGHT HEAD OF
FINE HORSES;

A large lot of CATTLE, HOGS, &c The above Stock is the finest ever offered at public sale, in this State. BUGGIES, WAGONS, and various other Articles, too numerous to mention, will be sold. Terms, made known at Sale.

J. WILSON JONES, *Admr.*
Taylorsville, Nov. 16, 1860. 50tds

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

By Order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *President.*
Secretary. 50-1y.

Superior Smut Machines,

at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.
Charlotte, N. C.

BLANK CHECKS,

on the
Agency Bank N. C. at Statesville,
neatly printed,
For sale at the **Express Office.**

A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

THE LARGEST AND MOST
EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
AND
GROCERIES,

re now opening at the Subscriber's ever
Exhibited in Salisbury,
d which will be sold as heretofore at unprecedentedly low prices. This is no
ONT ADVERTISING PHRASE
mmon with many, who enumerate their
ticles. Because an examination of the
ck and Prices, will convince the most
ceptic, and closest buyers, of the truth of the
sertion.

turning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the san

N. No trouble as usual to show Goods at
S. FRANKFORD'S.
Salsbury, Nov. 16, 1860. 50:tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

—o—

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, to his large and varied Stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING
AND
GROCERIES,

which he will sell at WHOLESALE as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

Hoop Skirts in Endless Variety at
S. FRANKFORD'S.
Novembr. 23, 1860. 51-tf.

NEW DRUG STORE
AT
STATESVILLE, N. C.

WE RESPECTFULLY announce that we have opened a Store at STATESVILLE,
for the sale of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS &C.
The attention of
PHYSICIANS
is especially solicited. We have obtained the assistance of a young man who has had several years experience, and is a Graduate of Pharmacy. Our
Medical Preparations
may be relied upon as being prepared from the best materials and with strict accuracy. The
CHEMICALS
which we offer are pure as obtained from the manufacturers. Our
EXTRACTS
are mostly English, and include the solid and fluid.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
will find it to their advantage to send us their orders for Essences of Peppermint and Lemon, Dye Woods, Spts. Turpentine, &c., which we will dispose of at low figures.

Our Stock comprises a large variety of
Paints, Paint-Brushes, VARNISHES
of all kinds;
PERFUMERY
and
FANCY ARTICLES
to which we cordially invite attention.
A large assortment of the most popular
PATENT MEDICINES,
constantly on hand, and will be sold Cheap for Cash.
Lamps, Kerosene-Oil, and CLOVER SEED.
Cannon & White's,
Statesville, Nov. 9, 1860 49-3m.

30,000 POUNDS SUPER PHOSphate of Lime, just received and for sale by
T. H. McRORIE.
August, 31, 1860. 39-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born.

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches: Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither: but perhaps ye'll be af ther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills,

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentary, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidnous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

Price 25 Cents.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar St., New York.
Nov. 23, 1860. 51:1y

EXCELSIOR!
FALL TRADE.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION
AT THE
NEW
CASH STORE
OF
WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.

WE invite the attention of the CITIZENS of Statesville and surrounding Country, to our LARGE and Entirely NEW Stock of

FALL AND WINTER
Staple & Fancy
DRY GOODS!

Now in Store and ready for exhibition, comprising a full and handsome range of

Dress Goods,

Black and Colored FRENCH & ENGLISH
Merinos,
The latest Styles of Figured and Plain
FRENCH DELANES,
Muslin Delanes and Debegis,
CALICOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS,
purchased in large quantities on the most reasonable terms from various manufacturers, and especially adapted to this section. The latest Styles of fine Cloth

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BONNETS
Of the latest PARIS fashions.
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
JEWELRY.
Our Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing
is the largest and most varied that has ever been brought to this place, consisting of
COATS,
PANTS,

Vests,
OVER-COATS,
Under-Shirts
and DRAWERS, and many other articles too numerous to mention, but wanting to make a complete outfit, and suitable for all classes.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, **NEGRO-BROGANS,**
in endless variety and of the Best quality.
HATS, CAPS,
FLATS and Capitolas.

In fact everything suitable for this market: which we will sell on the most reasonable terms, as our Motto is,

'QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.'

We have on hand a large Stock of
GROCERIES:
Cuba Molasses, Coffee,
SUGAR of all grades, Nails,
Candles, Soaps, Tobacco,
CIGARS, &c., &c.
Hardware, Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and solicit a continuance.

WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.
Statesville, Oct 12, 45:'60.

W. R. WILSON,

Watch Maker
AND
JEWELER.

HAVING procured MR. CHARLES HEEBNER, a **practical Watch-Maker,** from Philadelphia, Pa, to attend to a Branch of my BUSINESS in

STATESVILLE,

I am now ready to do every description of
WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIRING,
at short notice.

Every Style and Quality of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
for Sale at reasonable prices.
W. R. WILSON. [aug. 17] CHAS. HEEBNER.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Town of Taylorsville. And also, to amend the act incorporating the United Baptist Institute, and for other purposes. nov 6, 1860. 50-4t

NOTICE!

There will be applications made to the next Legislature for a new county to be composed of portions of Iredell, Rowan and Cabarrus and a small portion of Mecklenburg.
November 16, 1860. 50-4t.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending 'from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;' indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, 'I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children.'

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in 'impurity of the blood' is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 *per Bottle; Six Bottles for* $5
All our Remedies are for sale by
Dunlap & Phifer, Statesville.
King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Haivland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLinn, Wilmington; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860:1y.

A BOOK BINDERY IN SALISBURY.

W. R. DICKS, WOULD RESPECTfully inform the Citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding Country, that he has opened a **Book Bindery** in the Town of Salisbury. He solicits a share of patronage, confident that he will be able to merit it by his attention to business, and by the style and prices of his work.

Every Possible kind of Binding,

Including Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Music, Blank Books, Newspapers, &c. &c.
☞ Office over the Post Office.
Agents at Statesville, E. B. Drake & Son.
September 28, 1860. 43-6m.

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCEries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars, and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.
For the past 7 years with
Late of Asheboro', N. C. TC & B G WORTH.
September 21, 1860. 42-1y.

KEROSENE LAMP OIL, A Superior article for sale by
mar 23 60:16 JAMISON, SIMONTON & Co

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of the late Milton Campbell, deceased, will sell, at the late residence of the deceased, on THURSDAY,

13th December next,

the following valuable property, viz:

12 Head of Horses & Mules.
20 Head of Cattle.
40 Head of Hogs, 18 of which are fatted.
One third Interest in the valuable Jack Bob Logic.
1 Family Carriage and two Buggies.
2 Road Wagons and Harness.
1 Small Road Wagon.
1 Reaper.
1 Treshing Machine.
1 Fan Mill.
1 Set of Blacksmith's Tools.
Farming utensils of every description.
200 Bushels of Wheat.
Crop of Corn, Oats, Hay, &c.
Surveying Instruments.
7 Shares Western Extension.
1 Gold Watch.
Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other things.

TERMS—Nine months credit with interest from date—bond and approved security.

WILL BE HIRED:
11 NEGROES,
Men and Women.
WILL BE RENTED:
THE LANDS
belonging to said estate.

Persons indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment and those holding claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. W. TURNER, *Adm.*
Nov. 19th, 1860. 51 3t

LAND SALE.

On the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1860, I will SELL, upon the premises,

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION,

belonging to the heirs of David Ramsay, deceased, comprising, about

318 ACRES,

upon which there is a *SAW-MILL,* together with a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE and other necessary buildings. Fully one-half of the plantation is WOOD-LAND, and upward of Fifty-Acres of the remaining portion is BOTTOM—in Grass and Cultivation.—Upon the Table-land is a **Good Orchard** This plantation, being in the Southern part of Iredell county, about *three* miles from Shepperd's X Roads, on the **Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road,** and adjoins the land of Wm. King, and others.

J. K. Potts, Esq., residing upon the premises, will give any information and attention to those wishing to examine the plantation, on Saturdays.

TERMS—Six and twelve months with bond and security, and interest from date.

J. G. RAMSAY, *Executor.*
Nov. 19th, 1860. 51 ts

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

HAving qualified as Executor of Mrs. Jane G. Ramsay, deceased, I will sell, on

Wednesday,
26th day of December

next, (at the residence of the late David Ramsay, deceased, 12 miles south-east of the town of Statesville,) all the perishable property, viz:

1 fine Brood Mare,
1 do Mule, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 onehorse Wagon,
1 Buggy and Harness,
1 wheat-Fan,
20 head Hogs and Cattle,
Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder,
A quantity of Hay, 1 cook-Stove, a Loom and fixtures,
All the Household & kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools,
&c, &c.

TERMS—Six-months credit with interest from date, bond and good security.

All those indebted to the estate, will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. J. K. POTTS, *Executor.*
Nov. 23d, 1860. 51ts

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES to teach Common-Schools, will take place for the year, at Statesville, on Saturday, 8th December next, and as the Law requires the Examining Committee, to inquire into the moral Character—persons desiring to be Examined, if they are not known to the Committee, will please procure certificates to that effect.

JOHN DAVIDSON, *Ch'n.*
Nov. 20, 1860. 51 : 2t

State of North Carolina, Iredell County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.

Lucy N. Edwards, } Petition for Divorce
vs. } and
Charles M. Edwards. } Alimony.

In this case, it being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles M. Edwards, the Defendant, in said cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore, ordered and decreed by the said Court, that publication be made in the "Iredell Express," for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendant, personally to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for our said County of Iredell, at the Court House, in Statesville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the allegations set forth in the Plaintiff's Petition, or the same will be heard and a Decree pro-confesso rendered as to him. And the said Charles M. Edwards, is hereby further notified that on the 15th day of January next, at Wallers Post Office, in the County of Granville, in our said State of N. C, the Depositions of Walter A. Bullock, William Clemmons, and others, will be taken by the Plaintiff to be read in evidence on the trial of the above named cause, when and where, the said Defendant can appear in person or by attorney and cross examine the said Witnesses, if he may desire so to do.

Witness, R. A. McLaughlin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Statesville, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1860.

R. A. McLAUGHLIN, C. S. C.
Nov. 23. pr. fee $6-6w.

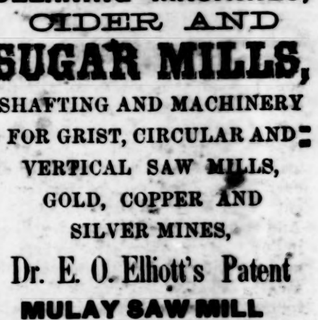
NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
SALISBURY, N. C.

FRECKS AND RAEDER

SUCESSORS TO N. BOYDEN & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
CULTIVATORS,
PLOWS,
CORN-SHELLERS,
SEED-SOWERS,
HORSE-POWERS,
THRESHERS,
THRESHING, SEPARATING
And
CLEANING MACHINES,
CIDER AND
SUGAR MILLS,
SHAFTING AND MACHINERY FOR GRIST, CIRCULAR AND VERTICAL SAW MILLS, GOLD, COPPER AND SILVER MINES,
Dr. E. O. Elliott's Patent
MULAY SAW MILL
AND WATERWHEELS,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Forcings, and Finished
WORK OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TOBACCO PRESSES
AND FIXTURES,
AND OTHER KINDS OF MACHINERY, REPAIRED AT
SHORT NOTICE.
November 16, 1860. 50-1y.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE,



DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY, &C.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock,
WOULD respectfully invite the public to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Orders solicited and promptly attended to. CALL and see us.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.
September 21, '60 42

Tools! Tools! Tools!

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A GOOD supply of Tools, consisting of Circular, Mill, Cross-cut, Tenon, Hand, Ripper, Back and Compass Saws; Bench and Moulding Planes; Lathing, Shingling, and broad Hatchets; Hammers; bevel and steel **Squares; Drawing Knives;** Braces and Bits; Augers; Gimlets; Chissels; Brick and Plastering Trowels; Screw-Plates; Saw Sets Spoke-Shaves; Files; Rasps; Pocket Rules; Gunge-Rods; spirit and pocket Levels; Boring Machines, &c.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.
Charlotte, N. C.

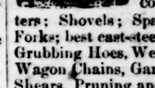
Blacksmith's Tools,

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A GOOD supply, consisting of Anvils; Bellows; Solid Box Vices; hand and sledge **Hammers; Stocks and Dies;** Tongs, Buttresses, Rasps, Files, and a good supply of Horse Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, at low prices.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Agricultural Implements,

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

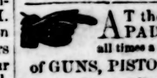


A LARGE supply of the above, consisting Thompson's celebrated Ploughs; also, CORN-SHELLERS; STRAW-CUTTERS; Shovels; Spades; Hay and manure Forks; best cast-steel Axes; Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains Wagon Chains, Garden Hoes, Rakes, Hedge Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives, &c.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Carriage Materials,

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.

A LARGE Stock of the above, consisting of Springs, Axles, Oval Iron, Hubs, Bows Rims, Buggy Poles, Buggy Shafts, Spokes, **Patent and Enamelled Leather,** Enamelled Cloth, Oil Carpet, Carriage Bolts, Brass and Silver Bands, Silver Moulding Laces, Tassels, Turned Sticks, Saddle and Lining Nails, &c., &c.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.



AT the Sign of the GOLDEN PAD-LOCK will be found at all times a large and well selected STOCK of GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER-HORNS, Powder-Flasks, Powder, Shot, Lead; French and American Window-Glass; Putty; a large stock of English and American Iron; Cast Steel, German steel, Blister steel, Plough steel Spring steel; Nails of all kinds; Hemp and Manilla Rope;

Anchor Brand Bolting Cloths;

Mill Screws; Mill Picks; Spike Hammers, Stone Hammers, Double and Single Blocks; also, a large Stock of Cornices, Curtain Bands, Curtain Pins, Picture Cord and Tassels, &c.
COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

What the Young Man Saw in Broadway.

I stood on the steps of the Astor,
  And gazed at the living tide
Of vehicles down the middle,
  And people up either side.

And I saw a maid who was 'pumpkins,'
  In a shawl of real cashmere,
Jump down from the steps of a carriage,
  While her robe 'got caught' in the rear.

Oh, the robe was of *moire antique*,
  (A very expensive rag,)
But a skirt peeped out below it,
  And *that* was a coffee-bag.

I knew it had once held coffee,
  Though now 'twas another thing;
For on it was 'FINE OLD JAVA,'
  Y-marked in store black-ing.

And I thought as she gained the sidewalk,
  And the muslin again was furled,
How much those out-skirts and *in*-skirts
  Were like man's heart in the world;

How many a Pharisee humbug
  Plays a life-long game of brag;
His words are all silk and velvet,
  And his heart but a coffee-bag.

And I turned me into the Astor,
  For my heart was beginning to sink,
And I told the tale to my brother,
  And it rung him in for a drink.

It rung him in for cocktails,
  And then to myself I confessed,
When I thought how I came by the 'ardent,'
  That I was as bad as the rest.
—Knickerbocker.

The Use of Mountains.

Mr. Ruskin notes it as one of the most prominent uses of mountains that they cause perpetual changes in the soils of the earth. The physical geographers assure us that if the whole matter of the Alps were shoveled out over Europe, the level of the continent would be raised about twenty feet. And this process of leveling is still going on. By a calculation which he made in the valley of Chamouni, Mr. Ruskin believes that one of the insignificant runlets, only four inches wide and four inches deep, carries from Mont Blanc eighty tons of granite dust a year; at which rate of theft at least eighty thousand tons of the substance of that mountain must be distributed upon the plain below. On Whiteface Mountain, of the Sandwich group, a slide took place in 1820 which hurled down huge blocks of granite, sienite, quartz, feldspar, and traprocks, and cut a deep ravine in the sides of the mountain several miles in extent. But compensation was made in part for its destructive fury. An extensive meadow at the base, which had borne only wild, coarse grasses, was rendered more fertile by the fine sediment, here and there four or five feet in depth, that was distributed upon it, and now produces excellent grass and white clover. Take a century or two into account, and we find the mountains fertilizing the soil by the minerals they restore to it, to compensate the wastes of the harvests. The hills, which, as compared with living beings, seem everlasting, are, in truth, as perishing as they. Its veins of flowing fountains weary the mountain heart, as the crimson pulse does ours; the natural force of the iron crag is abated in its appointed time, like the strength of the sinews in a human old age; and it is but the lapse of the longer years of decay which, in the sight of its Creator, distinguishes the mountain range from the moth and the worm.

Why so Much Beauty in Poland?

'Because,' says Bayard Taylor, 'their girls do not jump from infancy to young ladyhood. They are not sent from the table to the parlour, to dress, to sit still, and look pretty. No, they are treated as children should be. During childhood, which extends through a period of several years, they are plainly and loosely dressed, and allowed to run, romp and play in the open air. They are not loaded down, girded about, and oppressed every way with countless frills and superabundant flounces, so as to be admired for their clothing. Nor are they rendered delicate or dyspeptic by continually stuffing candies and sweet cakes, as are the majority of the American girls. Plain, simple food, free and various exercise, and an abundance of sunshine during the whole period of childhood, are the secrets of beauty in after life.'

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 11.—Nothing was ever seen here to equal the enthusiasm of the resistance meeting held here last night. The speeches of Gov. Moore, Judge Pettus, Judge Clanton, Col. Yancey, and Messrs. Goldthwaith and Rice, were received with tremendous cheering. The Bell Electors, including Mr. Dawson, of Dallas county, are unanimous for secession. The resolutions adopted affirm the principle of separate State action, but express a willingness to consult with the other Southern States.

The people are unit for secession, and Alabama will dissolve her connection with the Federal Government.

Mr. Yancey it seems, is making disunion speeches in Alabama. While at the North he refused to say whether he would regard the election of Lincoln as good cause for dissolution.—[Raleigh Standard.]

Painful Rumors.

Our city was excited on Sunday by various and contradictory rumors, of a mournful occurrence in the town of Mount Pleasent.

On dilligent inquiry, we find the substance of the fact to be as follows:

On Satuday evening a party of lads, or young men, assisted by a negro boy of Mr. T. Hamlin, were engaged in burning effigies of Lincoln and Hamlin—They were assaulted by John M. Barre, who fired on them a double-barrelled gun, wounding all of them more or less, and it is supposed destroying the eye of one of the lads.

We shall be enabled to give full particulars perhaps in our next issue.

According to our information, these lads were not trespassing.

The Vigilance Committee of Mount Pleasent arrested Barre, and have him now in confinement, after applying forty lashes.—[Charleston Courier]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

F. SCARR, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY INVITES attention to his large Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.,

selected with care, and without regard to price:—Purity and Quality being the main object.

An experience of upwards of Twenty years in the Drug Business in large cities, fully warrants him in asking the confidence of the *Profession and the Public.*

PHYSICIANS wishing reliable

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

can purchase with advantage.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with

Oils, Essences, etc.,

as low as any house in North Carolina.

Patent Medicines direct from the Proprietors or Agents.

Linseed Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Winter Lard Oil,
Tanners Oil,
Best Train Oil,
Sweet Oil,
Castor Oil, &c.,

LOW FOR CASH.

LANDRETH'S New Crop Turnip Seed.

AMBROTYPE STOCK & CHEMICALS.

The largest Stock of HAIR and TOOTH Brushes in the State.

Green, Yellow and other Paints.

WHITE LEAD from 8 to 10 cents.

PLAIN & COLORED GLASS.

KEROSENE & LAMPS.

FLUID, CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE.

Licorice Paste, Essence of Peach, Oils of Anisseed & Cinnamon.

August 10, 1860, 36:1y

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

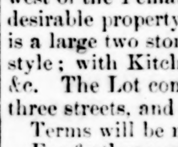
We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.

Statesville, dec 23, 59 3-tf

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE, FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his **DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,** in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.

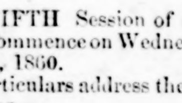
Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.

W. S. TATE.

March 16, 1860.-tf.

STATESVILLE



MALE ACADEMY.

C. M. & J. B. Andrews, *Principals.*

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1860.

For particulars address the Principals, and see circular. july 20:33tf

CHILLS AND FEVER!

ONE of the Greatest Remedies that has ever been offered to the public for

FEVER AND AGUE,

and which has received the highest encomiums, is

WYATT'S CELEBRATED

TONIC AND PILLS.

Who would endure the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so

EASILY CURED.

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a

MERE TRIFLE!

And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under its effects, and do nothing but

GULP DOWN

Quinine until it becomes as common as their daily meal, and yet are not relieved.

☞ Wyatt's Tonic and Pills are safe and certain.

☞ Prepared by W. H. Wyatt, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Price, $1 per package, six for $5.—A liberal discount to merchants.

Salisbury, N. C. October 4, 1860. 44-6m.

FOURTH VOLUME.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS"

Will enter upon the Fourth Volume on the 7th December next. For three years have we toiled to make the "EXPRESS" an interesting vehicle of intelligence and recreation to its many readers, how well we have succeeded remains for its patrons to judge.—While many Journals have started into existence in various portions of the country, maintained a feeble existence for a season, and went out, the **"Express"** has been regular in its appearance each week and greeted our patrons with its sunny countenance. That we have fell short of our duties in some respects, would not be truthful to deny, but in the main, we have fulfilled all that was promised by us in our first issue, three years ago. Having grown older in years, and added to our philosophy by experience, we will be more successful in pursuing the even tenor of our way in future, and indulge the belief that, by renewed dilligence our efforts to publish an entertaining Journal—such an one as will be a welcome visitor to every household—will be crowned with success.

The Express will ever continue an advocate of the best interests of the State, and of the

Union of the States,

so long as the Rights of all the States are regarded by the General Government, during our control of its columns.

LITERATURE, POLITICS, and Miscellaneous reading, will appear each week in our pages as hitherto. The

Job Office

attached to our establishment has been replenished, recently, with new Materials, and in completeness is second to none in the State for turning out any description of Printing.

The price of the Paper as heretofore will be. $2 a year in advance.

NATIONAL FLAG!

Wm. M. Barker

WOULD inform the readers of the EXPRESS, that he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

of the very best style.

He has lately visited a number of the Northern Manufactories, and acquainted himself with all the late improvements in his line; and made arrangements by which he can supply those prefering it, with

Northern Work,

at much lower rates than it could be done by ordering, themselves. He is determined his work shall not be surpassed, and earnestly solicits a Call, at the Sign of the National Flag. **Salisbury, N. C.**

July 27, '60:3m.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, GEO. M. MACKENZIE, } *Established* IN 1825. { COSMO T. MACKENZIE, COLIN B. MACKENZIE.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

COACH TRIMMINGS

AND

***SADDLERY HARDWARE,* TRUNK, And Harness Trimmings,**

No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, North Side,

BALTIMORE, Md.

OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ONE OF the best, largest, newest and cheapest stocks of Carriage Trimmings, Harness Trimmings, and Saddlery Hardware of any importing house in the United States. We are constantly getting up

"SOMETHING NEW,"

and replenishing our stock by frequent arrivals from Europe, to which market, one of our firm pays frequent visits on business for the house. In connection with our Saddlery Store is a Plating Establishment, which every day turns out some of the best Plated Silver and Brass Work in the country.

To cash buyers and prompt paying customers, we offer great inducements. We invite all classes of dealers visiting Baltimore to inspect our stock. A regular weekly line of steamers runs between Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.

All customers and all orders coming to our store, are attended to by one of our firm in person, all of whom are practical business men.

We name the following as partial description of our stock:

Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Blankets, Tufts, Hames, Stirrups, Tacks, Web, Rings, Buckles, Tools, Ornaments, Saddle Cloths, Buggy Umbrellas, Castings, Springs, Axles, Turned Collars, Bands, Laces, Patent Leather, Trunk locks Patent Canvass, Bent Felloes, Shafts, Buggy Bars and Bows, Knobs, Axle Clips, Screws, Turned Bolts, Spring Boxes, Files, Hinges, Door Leads, Cloths, Damask Fringes, Alpacas, Cotalines, Carpet, Tassels, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Dash Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Props and Rivets, Shaft Sockets, Pole Yokes, Sun Silks, Plush, Turned Swingle Trees, 5th Wheels, Shoe Threads, Oil Carpets, Saddlers' Silk and Threads, Moss Deer's Hair, Glue, Curled Hair, English and French Heads and Reins, Horse Blankets, Kerseys, Sand Paper, Halter, Breeching, Tug and Trace Chains, Shaft Couplings, Buggy Sticks, Snaffles, Mullins and Curb Bits, Trunk Rivets, Clout Nails, Wrought and Malleable Pad Plates, Ivory Head Nails and Knobs, Smith's Case Hardened Axles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, Carved Carriage Parts and Seats, Four Qualities of Coach Varnish, Mackenzies' Pat. 5th Wheel, &c.

Also, Pope's Self Adjusting Pads, Spencer's Patent Gig Trees, Victoria Trees, Taylor and Deitzes' Patent Hames, North's Jenny Lind Trees, and Agents for Holley's Patent Iron Hubs and Axles combined: Smith's Fly Nets, &c. "Mackenzie's Patent Gig Trees," and all other new Patents out.

☞ Goods not in our line of any kind, will be purchased to fill orders for our customers for CASH with a charge of 5 per cent. commission.

N. B. Our Springs are all made of English Steel. Our Silver American HAMES are of our own make and plate.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, we remain your friends,

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS.

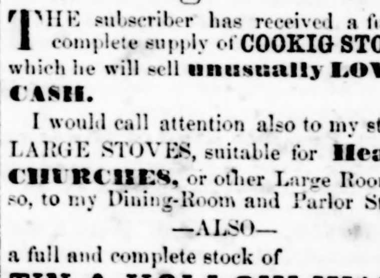
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

TERMS: Heavy Leather, 4 months, 4 per cent. off cash. Hardware, 6 months, 5 per cent. off cash. Settlement by note or draft.

September 14, 1860. 41-1y.

STOVES! STOVES!!

N. C. Charlotte,



Cooking Stoves!!

THE subscriber has received a full and complete supply of **COOKIG STOVES,** which he will sell **unusually LOW for CASH.**

I would call attention also to my stock of LARGE STOVES, suitable for **Heating CHURCHES,** or other Large Rooms, also, to my Dining-Room and Parlor Stoves,

—ALSO—

a full and complete stock of

TIN & HOLLOW-WARE,

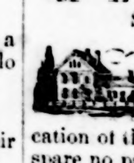
Lanterns, **Wooden-ware,** Brooms, Brushes, &c.

S. T. WRISTON.

CHARLOTTE, [aug 24] N. C.
38:3m

M'LEAN HOUSE,

STATESVILLE, N. C.



THE Undersigned would announce to the public, that she will continue to keep open the above house for the accommodation of the travelling community, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

Her accommodations are ample for Boarders and Travelers; with good Stables and careful Ostlers for horses, and the best provender to feed on. Her Table will be supplied with the best the country affords.—Charges moderate.

MARTHA McLEAN.

July 6, '60:tf 31

PROF. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases,* causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosened and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield *a fresh covering of hair.*

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning gray* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue,* giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair,* which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article* which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a *good head of hair,* as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER, being on the outer wrapper: also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St. and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR-DYE

which, after years of experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.

DEPOT, 56 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

August 24, 1860. 38-1y.

THRESHING MACHINE.

A TWO-HORSE Thresher, (Alamance make) with cast-steel journals and composition boxes, now at the depot and for sale by E. B. DRAKE & SON.

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase

10,000 lbs Dried Fruit, *well cured;*
10,000 lb *Linen and Cotton Rags, washed;*
10,000 lb *BEESWAX.*

Also, CORN, WHEAT and Country Produce generally. The *highest market prices* paid in Barter or Discount.

Aug. 3. 35tf T. H. McRORIE.

Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade **3960 lbs Sole Leather,** some of which has been in tan 3½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes: also, a large lot of **Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins,** which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter for Hides and Bark.

I wish to purchase 20,000 lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark, Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON.

January 1, 1859. 1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR,** and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,** and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE,** (as thousands can testify,) **in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken** at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the **PILLS** and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are **good and safe in all cases** where a Cathartic is needed, such as **Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,** from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head,** all **Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose, 1 to 3.**

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

DUNLAP & PHIFER.

Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

For Sale.

MY FARM of **305 ACRES,** one half timbered, 4 miles North of Statesville and 2 miles S. W. of Bethany church on Rockford Road. It is adapted to the growth of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. There is on it a

Dwelling House,

negro houses, tobacco barns, &c.,—is level, well watered and very healthy. For terms apply on the premises.

July 20:33:tf R. H. HILL.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!

THE Subscriber manufactures and has

LINSEED OIL

of the first Quality for sale. He will also pay the highest market price, in Cash, for **Flaxseed.**

Address me at Newton, N. C.

MOSES RAYMER,
25:1y 6 miles north of Newton.

WANTED.

500 lbs. *Seneka Root, Dry.*
500 lbs. *Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

sept 30. 43-tf

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy **5000 Bushels of good WHEAT,** for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, **5000 Sacks of Prime Flour** for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

January 13 '60 6:tf

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Lines in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law concerning Pensions, and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1.00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher.
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 22, 1860. 29:6m.

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:

CONTAINING

SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS,

BY

PROFESSOR HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from Contagious Diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of Children and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhoea, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1 00.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents with other information, apply to or address

John E. Potter, Publisher.
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

June 22 '60:6m

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.,—acknowledged to be *"the best Family Paper in the South,"*—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

Choice Reading Matter,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE and ART.

☞ Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga

JUST RECEIVED!

50 Sacks Salt,
Fresh Clover Seed and
Orchard Grass Seed

at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

Feb 17 60 11:tf

HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS, No. 31, S. Third street,

Between Market and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools

At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

Look to Your Interest!

Encourage Us—and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our WORK.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than the Lowest.

Wholesale and Retail.

LECKIE & SON,

HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business low down for Cash or to punctual customers.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.

January, 27, 1860

THE

Iredell Express JOB OFFICE

Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

C. M. & G. LINES,

Manufacturers and Dealers

HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS,

SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENT KIP

BROGANS, AND OXFORD TIES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Thomasville, ... N. C.

Particular attention paid to Doubl-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality and at

A Moderate Price.

march 16'60 15:1y

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
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For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
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For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
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Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

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THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO *Scientific and Practical Agriculture.*

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y

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Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS, PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S DRUG STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

T. H. McRorie,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Sole Agent for the sale of W. WHITELOCK & CO'S

SUPER-PHOSPATE OF LIME.

This Fertilizer is admirably adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and vegetable productions of this country, and improves the land for future cultivation.

Orders Solicited.

29'60tf

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

	Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.		Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.
January.								**July.**						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31						29	30	31			
February.								**August.**						
				1	2	3	4					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29					26	27	28	29	30	31
March.								**Septem.**						
					1	2	3							
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28
									30					
April.								**October**						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30							28	29	30	31		
May.								**Novem.**						
			1	2	3	4	5						1	2
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30
June.								**Decem.**						
						1	2							
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28
									30	31				

S. T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned

TIN WARE!

which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,

ENAMELED SAUCE JARS.

WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.

Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

PRESERVING JARS,

for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of

Superior Cooking Stoves,

and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

MANSION HOTEL,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

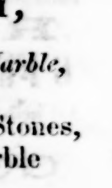
His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM ROWZEE.

May 29, 1858.

Charlotte and Lincolnton



MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDDY,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and American Marble,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble

of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,

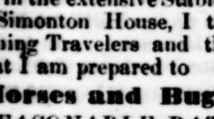
which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square.

Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

august 26 '59 38:tf

LIVERY STABLE.



Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A. Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

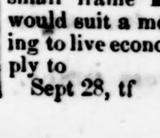
Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained.

Feb 10:10 J. R. DAVIDSON.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.



ON the Western edge of Town and outside the corporation, therefore not subject to much tax. The lot contains 2 acres, half in cultivation, half in woods, with a small frame **Dwelling.** The property would suit a mechanic or other person desiring to live economically. For particulars, apply to J. H. KENNEDY or the

Sept 28, tf Editors of this Paper.